

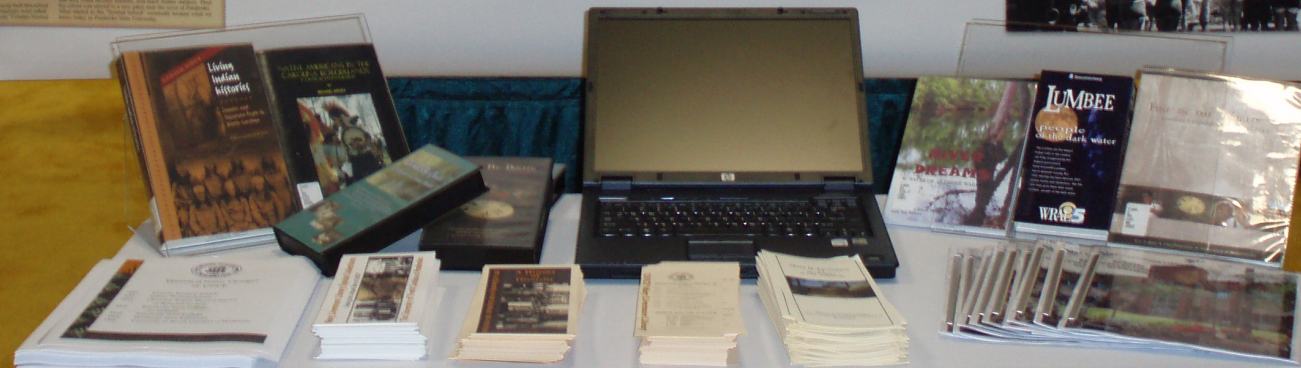
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT PEMBROKE

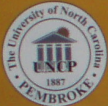
Mary Livermore Library Special Collections

Unique and valuable historical research materials with emphasis
on Native Americans and the Lumbee Indians of Robeson County

- * Lumbee River Fund
- * Charlie Rose Collection
- * The Lumbee Collection
- * Fuller/Rhodes Family Papers
- * Rundus Collection of Joseph Mitchell
- * University Archives

Telling the Unique UNCP Story





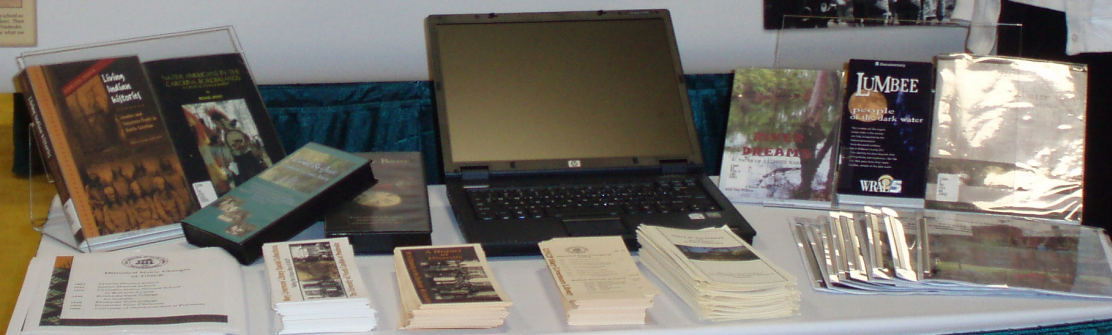
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Telling the Unique UNCP Story



A photograph of the Mary Livermore Library at UNC Pembroke. The building is a multi-story structure with red brick walls and large, multi-paned windows. In the foreground, there is a green lawn with several trees, including one with white blossoms and another with pink blossoms. A person is sitting on a bench in the distance. The sky is overcast.

MARY LIVERMORE LIBRARY

**SPECIAL
COLLECTIONS
OVERVIEW**

UNC PEMBROKE



Historical Name Changes of UNCP

1887	Croatan Normal School
1911	Indian Normal School
1913	Cherokee Indian Normal School of Robeson County
1941	Pembroke State College for Indians
1949	Pembroke State College
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Congressman Charlie Rose

Overview of the Charlie Rose Collection

This collection covers the congressional service of Congressman Charles G. Rose, III. The collection is of sufficient scope and depth to be of interest and use to a variety of patrons doing research. In several topical areas, there are materials available from different portions of the collection such as legislative files, photos, books, and memorabilia including information on the opening of the Charlie Rose Agri-Expo Center in Fayetteville. Representative Rose was very supportive of the proposal for the recognition of the Lumbee Indians of Robeson County as was demonstrated by the many relevant documents in his files. There are approximately 21 linear feet of paper files and 74 linear feet of memorabilia.

Charlie Rose was born in Fayetteville, North Carolina. His undergraduate degree was from Davidson College and his law degree was from The University of North Carolina Law School in Chapel Hill. He was elected as a Democrat to the Ninety-third Congress and to the eleven succeeding Congresses from January 3, 1973 to January 3, 1997, representing the 7th District.



Overview of the Fuller/Rhodes Family Papers

The Jacob Rhodes Papers and the Ralzman W. and Augustus W. Fuller Papers contain correspondence and business records of the Jacob Rhodes family, covering a span of more than 200 years. Jacob Rhodes was one of the founders of Robeson County and the City of Lumberton. He was a prominent merchant and at one time he was the largest landowner in Robeson County. The papers of Ralzman W. Fuller and his son, Augustus W., cover parts of the 18th and 19th centuries and consist of deeds, receipts, and other business papers relating to the Fuller family and their business interests in Lumberton.



Left to right: Dr. Adolph Dial, Dr. Raymond Rundus, **Joseph Mitchell**, Dr. Shelby Stephenson, and Dr. Joseph Oxendine (UNCP Chancellor, 1989-1999)

Overview of the Rundus Collection of Joseph Mitchell

This Joseph Mitchell Collection includes personal books, correspondence, and background information collected by Dr. Raymond J. Rundus. Dr. Rundus' longtime interest in Mr. Mitchell prompted him to write two books: ***Joseph Mitchell: Pilgrim in Manhattan*** and ***Joseph Mitchell: A Reader's and Writer's Guide***. Mr. Mitchell was born in Fairmont in 1908 where he lived until his relocation to New York in 1928. He spent 58 years as a writer for The New Yorker while maintaining family ties in the Robeson County area.



Henry's Men In The Swamp (second of three prints this subject)

Henry Berry Lowry's men gather in a Robeson County swamp. Lowry and his men were hunted by the police, the United States Army, and many others, but these forces were unable to penetrate Lowry's hiding places deep in the swamp. Although Henry Berry was jailed three times, each time he escaped. After eight years of fighting, Henry Berry Lowry disappeared from Robeson County. To this day no one knows what happened to this Indian leader.

Overview of The Lumbee Collection

This collection is a compilation of newspaper clippings, books, and journal articles written by and about the Lumbee Indians of Robeson County including the story of Henry Berry Lowry and his wife, Rhoda. The Lumbee Tribe is the largest group of Indians east of the Mississippi River. The Lumbee live primarily in Robeson, Scotland and Hoke counties; however, for economic reasons many relocated over the years to larger cities such as Charlotte, Greensboro and Raleigh, North Carolina and Detroit, Michigan and Baltimore, Maryland. Pembroke is recognized as the home of the Lumbee. In 1885 the State of North Carolina recognized the Lumbee as the Croatan Indians of Robeson County. At the same time it allowed for the establishment of a separate school system for Indian children. In 1887 the state established the Croatan Indian Normal School which is known today as The University of North Carolina at Pembroke.



Overview of the Lumbee River Fund Collection

This collection supports the study and preservation of Lumbee Indian history, culture, religion, education, and political life. These materials reflect efforts to preserve the past and improve the future lives of Indian people through interdisciplinary research and education at the University, community, state and regional levels. This is a collection of photographs, videos, and audio tapes collected from various sources in an attempt to provide the researcher with a diverse perspective about the history of the Lumbee Indian people.

Overview of The University Archives Collection

This Collection is a repository for the published and unpublished records of The University of North Carolina at Pembroke (previously known as Croatan Normal School, Indian Normal School of Robeson County, Cherokee Indian Normal School, Pembroke State College for Indians, Pembroke State College, and Pembroke State University). It includes reports, student year-books, catalogs, correspondence of the administration, minutes of the Board of Trustees and the Faculty Senate and its committees and subcommittees, theses, photographs and other important records of the University's unique history.

Examples:

The institution was founded in 1887; however, **the first college catalog** was not published until 1928 when the state accredited the institution as a "standard normal school".

These early catalogs contain basically the same information found in current college catalogs, such as calendars, the school administration, faculty, institutional requirements and regulations, academic degrees offered, and course descriptions. However, these catalogs also contain such historically significant materials as commencement programs, class rolls, alumni lists, student medals and awards, as well as photographs of athletic teams, graduation classes, and campus buildings.

The institution was founded in 1887, but **the first college yearbook** was not published until 1942, fifty-five years later. 1942 was exactly in the middle of World War II and the effects of the war on enrollment can be seen in this yearbook; the classes are small and predominantly female. The yearbook is dedicated to "the men in service." The motto for the yearbook, shown on the first page, is "Annus Mirabilis" or "a fateful year." This expression can be interpreted as a year notable for wonder or disaster.

Mary Livermore Library Special Collections

Telling the Unique Story of UNCP



The University of North Carolina at Pembroke

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#1 in Diversity in the Southeast #6 in the Nation

A History of Diversity



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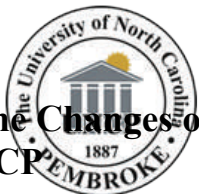
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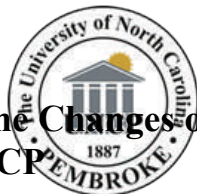
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Student Diversity at UNCP

45.2%	Caucasian
25.7%	African-American
20.4%	Native American
2.9%	Hispanic
1.9%	Asian
1.1%	International
2.7%	Other

-UNCP Factbook Fall 2006



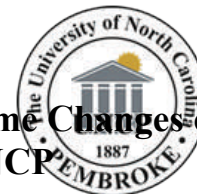
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